Blair. 471.

1 Examples—dúnfad, dúnfaim, dúnfaidh mé, dúnfaid; millfead, millfimis, millfidh mé, millfimid. Passive: millfear an t-arbhar, millfear mé, tú, é; dúnfar an doras.

2. An old termination for the *future passive* was -faidhear, still used in W. Connacht, as dúnfaidhear, millfidhear. In some printed books it is spelled (phonetically) -fíor, -féar.

§ 119. Relative form in -far for 3rd sing. should be used like relative form of present, § 112, an té dúnfar an doras, he who will close.

Conditional.

§ 120.

	Active		Passive
1.	-fainn	-famair	
		-fimis	-faidhe
2.	-feá	-faidh	throughout
3.	-feadh	-faidís	

Examples—do dúnfainn, do mhillfeá, do mhillfeadh mé; do dúnfaidhe an doras.

Future Indicative.

§ 121. Class II.

	Active		Passive
1.	-eóchad	-eóchamaid	-eóchtar
2.	-eóchair	-eóchtaoi	throughout
3.	-eóchaidh	-eochaid	

As	míneóchad	mionnóchad
	míneóchair	mionnóchair
	míneóchaidh mé	mionnóchaidh mé
	míneóchamaid	mionnóchamaid
	míneóchtaidh	mionnóchtaoi
Passive—	míneóchtar	mionnóchtar

§ 122. Relative form in -eóchar; as an té mhionnóchar, he who shall swear.

Conditional.

§ 123.

Active		Passive
-eóċainn	-eóċamuiɲ	-eóċtaiṫe throughout
-eóċtá	-eóċtaoi	
-eoċaṫ	-eóċtaiṫíɲ	

As ṫo ṁíneóċainn, -cóċtá, etc.; ṫo ṁionnóċainn, etc.; ṫo míneóċaiṫe.

Note that the -eóċ, -óċ, are pronounced -eóʒ, -óʒ, -ó, as míneóċtainn *pr. meen-o-ing*.

§ 124. Class III.

(A). In S. L. these are treated like verbs in -iʒ, except in verbal noun. Thus, labaiɲ, speak; ṫíbiɲ, banish; maiḃ, kill, are treated as if labḟuiʒ, ṫíbḟuiʒ, maiḃuiʒ; and future and conditional are thus, labḟóċaṫ (*pr.* labḟoʒaṫ), ṫibḟeóċaṫ, maiɲ(ḃ)óċaṫ, etc.

§ 125. (B). The older usage, which has survived in a few places, was to transfer last consonant of the root to the place of -ċ- in the terminations -eóċaṫ, etc., thus—

Future ṫíbeóɲaṫ, ɲaiɲ, ɲaiṫ; ɲamuiṫ, ɲaiṫ, -ɲaiṫ; so in Condit. ṫíbeoɲainn, -ɲṫá, etc. Passive -eoɲtaɲ.

Similarly, tapɲuiʒ, tairɲeóʒaṫ; labaiɲ, laiḃeoɲaṫ; maiḃ, maiɲeoḃaṫ, etc.

Verbal Noun.

§ 126. The most usual ending is -aṫ, -eaṫ; as I. ṫúnaṫ, closing; milleaṫ, destroying; II. míniuʒaṫ, calming; mionnuʒaṫ, swearing; II. words of this class generally form the verbal noun differently.

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For the use of the verbal noun for, A, the present participle, as atáim ag dúnadh an doruis, I am [at (the)] closing [of] the door; and B, the infinitive active and passive, see Syntax. For other forms and declension of the verbal noun see below, §§ 129, etc.

Passive Participle.

§ 127. Ends in -ta, te; as, I., dúnta, millte; leagta, leigte; II., mínigte, mionnuigte; III., díbirte.

Forms and Declension of the Verbal Noun.

§ 128. The verbal noun is put to various uses in Irish, being made to do duty not only as a noun, but as a present participle and as an infinitive. It offers also much variety of form, especially in verbs of Class I., § 102, and particularly in the modern spoken language.

Verbs of Class I.

§ 129. The usual termination of the verbal noun in the nom. sing. is *eadh*, as dúnadh, *closing;* milleadh, destroying. Verbal nouns of this form are declined in a peculiar way—the *gen. sing.* and all the cases in plural except the *genitive*, being of the same form as the passive participle, § 127; thus, dúnadh, *gen., etc.*, dúnta, milleadh, millte; sgaradh, sgartha.

1. In S. L. these verbals are sometimes and wrongly declined according to First Declension, as dúnadh, dúnaidh.
2. Instead of *eadh*, adh is added to some verbs whose last vowel is slender—a broadening, § 3, then takes place in the parts ending in -adh:—
   sluigh, slugadh, sluigte, swallow; dóigh, dóghadh, dóighte, burn; loisg, loscadh, loisgte, burn.

§ 130. Another termination for some verbs is -eaṁ, and the *gen.*, *etc.*, are formed as above, § 129.

caiṫ, caiṫeaṁ, caiṫṫe, spend.
ṫeun, ṫeunaṁ, ṫeunṫa, spend.

1. These terminations were in O. I. -oṁ, -eṁ, *gen.* -ṁo, -ṁa, -ṁe; traces are found in words formed from them, as caiṫṁeaċ, prodigal; maiṫṁeaċaṛ, forgiveness; ṫeunṁaṛ, material.
2. In S. L. these are sometimes declined as of First Declension, gen. -ṁ.

§ 131. Another termination is -áil; *gen.*, *etc.*, -ála, as gaḃ, gaḃáil, take.

1. This is the termination used in S. L. with English words, as *roḃáil*, *tryáil*, *boycottáil*.

§ 132. *Rarer terminations.*

A. -aċ, *gen.* -aiġ, as glaoiṫ, glaoṫaċ, glaoiṫṫe, call.

B. -aċt, *gen.* aċta, as ṡan, ṡanaċt, stay; lean, leanaċt, in S. L., follow; gluaiṛ, gluaṛaċt, gluaiṛṫe, move; éiṛt, éiṛteaċt, listen.

C. -eaċtain; ṡaoil, -leaċtain (also -liṛin, -leaṁain), think; maiṛ, maiṛeaċtain (in S. L. sometimes maiṛeaċtáil), live.

D. Many verbs have verbal in -eaṁain, *gen.* -ṁna, as oil, oileaṁain, rear; cinn, cinneaṁain, decide.

In S. L. -ṁaint.

E. A few in -ṫainn; as maiṛ, maiṛṫainn, live (also -ṛeaċtain) ṡeaṛ, -ṛṫainn, give.

F. A few in -ṡin; as tuiġ, tuiġṡin, *gen.* -ṡiona, understand; cṡeiṫ -oṡin, believe (also -ṫeaṁ and -ṫeaṁain); taiṛġ, -ġṡin, offer; ṡaic -ṡin, see (now ṡeic-).

G. A few in -eaṅ; as leaġ, -ġaṅ, knock; leiġ, -ġeaṅ, allow; tréiġ, -ġeaṅ, O. I., -ġeaḋ, forsake.

In S. L. pronounced -aint.

H. Some monosyllables in l, n, add t; as baiṅ, -nt, take; buaiṅ, -nt, reap; ceil, -lt, conceal; fil, filt and fileaḋ, conceal; meil, -lt, grind.

I. A few in -m, im; tuit, -tim, fall; dúiṁ, -dím, close; ġoir, ġoirm and ġairm, call.

J. Peculiar, -iarr, iarraiḋ, iarrata, seek, ask for.

§ 133. In addition to those various exceptional endings, we often find instead of a verbal noun formed from the verbal stem, that the stem itself, or the noun from which the verb is formed, is used instead—roinn, a division; roinnim, divide; aġ roinn, dividing; ól, drink; ólaim, aġ ól, drinking. [Even ordinary nouns from which no verb is formed as so used with aġ; aġ cluiṫċe (at play) playing; aġ aoiḃneas (at pleasure), revelling.]

§ 134. In such cases we often find broadening of vowels, as § 129, 1, as siubail, walk; siubal, verbal, *gen.* siubalta; coirġ, coṙġ, coirġṫe, check; cuir, cuir, cuiṫa, put.

Verbs of Class II.

§ 135. The usual termination here also (v. § 129) is -aḋ, and the *gen. sing.*, and all plural forms except *gen.* are like the passive participle, as—

mionnuiġ	mionnuġaḋ	mionnuiġṫe
gluáḋuiġ	gluáḋuġaḋ	gluáḋuiġṫe

§ 136. Notice the elision of ı in the termination -uíġ, when -*aḋ* is added. When the vowel of the root of the verb is slender, a broadening must take place when -ad is added; as mínıġ, mínı*o*ġaḋ, now spelled mınuġaḋ, as

mínıġ	mínıuġaḋ	mínıġṫe
roılları̇ġ	roıllruġaḋ	roıllrıġṫe

1. Verbs in -uıġ are formed from words in -aċ; until recently the verbs were spelled with -aıġ, and in Scotland even yet with -*aich*, as *do ghradhaich mi*=do ġraḋuıġ mé. Some end in -ruıġ, as fıorruıġ, enquire, from fıor; some in -nuıġ, as breugnuıġ, contradict, from breug, a lie.
2. In a few words the *o* is retained, as ıompoġaḋ, eulóġaḋ.

§ 137. Another termination in S. L. for a few verbs is -aċan, as—

dubuıġ	-baċan	darkening
ġealuıġ	-laċan	brightening
(maıdnıġ)	-neaċan	morn*ing*
meaḋuıġ	-ḋaċan	weighing
beoḋuıġ	-ḋaċan	enlivening

1. Dubaċan is used=potato blight, meaḋaċan, weight; maıdneaċan is rare, do bí an lá ag m, d'éırıġ ré lé m, an lae.

§ 138. Some few verbs use the noun from which they are formed, as—

	cumduıġ, protect,	ag cumdaċ,	cumduıġṫe
	ṗéırḋıġ, settle	-ṫeaċ,	-ṫıġṫe
	fuaḋaıġ, snatch,	-ḋaċ,	-duıġṫe
	ceannuıġ, buy,	-naċ (S.L. aċt)	-nuıġṫe
or	coṁraıġ, stir	-ṁuıġe	-ġṫe
	fıaṁfuıġ, ask	-ṁuıġe	-ġṫe
	ıonnsuıġ, attach	-suıġe (O.I. -saıġıḋ)	-ġṫe
	éırıġ, arise	-ıġe, -ıġe	——

§ 139. Aıṁıġ, perceive, has aıṁeaċtaın, fanaıġ, wait, has fanaeaċ.

Verbs of Class III.

§ 140. The termination -aḋ is found, codaíl, sleep ag codlaḋ, codalta.

§ 141. But most of these verbs add -t to the root.

díbirt, -irt, -irte, or -eairta, banish
díoġail, -lt, -alta, revenge
labairt, -irt, irte, or airtiġ
íoḋbairt, -irt, -irte, or -airtiġ

§ 142. A few as in §§ 133, 134.

fulaing	-lang	-langtha
tairgiaing	-giang	-giangtha

In S. L. -aingt and -aingte

Use of Nouns as Verbals.

§ 143. We have seen in § 133 that ordinary nouns are used as verbals—in this case, they are not declined as ordinary nouns, but have the *gen.*, *etc.*, like the passive participle of the verb, as

ól, ólta, drinking; suiḋe, -ḋte, sitting; luíġe, -ġte, lying.

§ 144. In S. L. certain terminations are frequently met with, as -fać, búrt, low (of cattle) ag búrfeać; meun, a mouth; meunfać, yawning; -fairt, as ag uallfairt, lamenting; ag friaoḋfairt, sneezing; -ać, *dative* -aiġ, as ag cafaćtaiġ, coughing; ag fgreućaiġ, screaming; and -uiġil, -ġail, as ag feaduiġil, whistling. Nouns in -óirteaćt, formed from names of agents in -óir, are also used, as léiġteoir, a reader; ag léiġteóirteaćt, reading. So (fpeal, a scythe; fpealaḋóir, a mower) ag fpealaḋóirteaćt, mowing.

The Irregular and Defective Verbs.

The Verb "To Be."

§ 145. There are three verbs "*to be*," is mé, it is I ; atáim, I am (with dependent form fuilim) ; and bíbim, I do be (frequentative). Atáim and bíbim are both opposed to is in meaning.—See Syntax.

The Verb IS.

§ 146. Imperative—None.

Indicative.

(1) Is mé, tú, é, í ; sin, sib, siad.
For use of tú, etc., v. pronouns.

Form with Particle.

(2) A after ní, nach, an, the is is omitted ; also after cia, cad, cheud ; as ní mé (it is), not I ; ní h-é ; nach é ; an iad ? cia h-iad ? cia tú féin ? cad é ? cheud é B. But after go the form ab is used, and go n-ab become (gor ab) gur ab, as, is fíor gur ab maith an fear é. The same form is used (c) after *preposition* and *relative*, an fear (dá n-ab) dar ab ainm Seumus. Also after muna, *if not*, mun' ab é, if it is not he. This gurab is contracted to gurb, and before consonants the b is omitted, as is fíor gur (ab) maith an fear é.

Relative Form.

(3) [The old form was ar : an duine ar fear, but now] the ordinary form is is used : an duine is fearr.

Optative Form.

(4) Two forms :—ab, usually in negative sentences nár ab fada go. . . may it not be long until. . , but also in affirmative, gur (ab)líonmar do fairbpeas, may your wealth be plentiful !

bad : go mbad feacht bréagar tú, may you be seven times better !

Imperfect—None.

Perfect.

§ 147. ba mé, tú, h-é, h-í; finn, fib, h-iad. (In older books fá mé, etc.)

(1) ba is not aspirated by the particle do § 13. When preceded by *other particles* and no § 14, aspiration takes place, as níor ba é it was not he (*contra. to* níorb é) so arb é? was it he? nacarb or nárb é, was it not he? ir fíor gurb é sin an fear, 'tis true that that *was* the man. This ba aspirates, hence arb fíor sin? was that true? and when b is omitted before consonants the aspiration remains, as, ar mian leat? did you wish? ir fíor nár mian leis, it is true that he *did* not wish, ir fíor gur maith an fear é, . . that he *was* cf. § 12.

Future.

(2) bud, very rarely used in Mod. Irish.

Relative Form.

(3) dus, not often used in Mod. Irish.

Conditional.

(4) bud mé, tú, h-é, etc., like the perfect c, is not aspirated by do. Instead of ní bud, nac mbud, the perfect forms níor ba, nár ba, are often used in S. L.

Verbal noun, infinite participle—none.

(5) **Note:** The perfect and conditional are spelled either ba, bad, bud. It would be an advantage to use one form for all.

The Verbs atáim and bíoim.

§ 148. Imperative Mood.

(1)	atáim		bíoim	
	S.	P.	S.	P.
	1			bímid
	2	None	bí	bídís
	3		bíodar	bídis

bíodaḋ, bídeaḋ for bíeaḋ, bíid; biaḋ, bíoḋ, sometimes in 3rd sing.; bíom in 1st plur.

Indicative Mood.

(2)	atáim	atámuid	bíoim	bímid
	atáir	atáidear	bídir	bídis
	atá	atáid	bí	bídis

For atáir the old form atadar still heard, as cá 'nnur 'tadar? (cá ionnur atadar.) How are you (Cork)? The accent is on the á, thus the word came to be pronounced 'táim, etc. In S. L. the forms 'tá mé, tú, sinn, sib, siad are common.

Relative Form.

(3) atá bíodar (bíos, biar).

As, an fear atá tinn, who is (now) sick, an fear bíodar tinn, who is (usually) sick. From not having the proper form of atá, writers imagined that a was the relative, and wrote an fear a tá, and thus in S. L. a is used as relative with all verbs; as an fear a bídeár, an fear a dúnar, and even an fear adá.

Form with Particles.

(4)	fuilim	-lmid	No special form for bí or for most irregular verbs, but in S.L. from analogy, a form in ann, bídeann is used.
	fuilir	-ltí	
	fuil se	-lid	
	In S. L. fuil mé, tú		

In the other parts of the verb there is only one form.

Optative Mood.

(5)

Rabad	Rabmuid
Rabaid	Rabdaoi
Raib	Rabaid

Raib = do and bí: hence the particles used with daib are go, nach.

Imperfect.

§ 149.

do bidinn	-mid
bidteá	-tí
bidead	-díd

For the uses of this part of the verb, see Syntax.

Perfect Tense.

§ 150.

(1)

do bideadar	bídeamaid
bidir	bideabaid
bí	bideadaid

Also spelled bíod, etc., formerly do badar, etc,

Form with Particles.

(2)

Rabadar	Rabamaid
Rabair	Rababaid
Raib	Rabadaid

The particles used before daib need no additional do, as ní daib = ní do bí.

Future.

(3)

béidead	béidmid
béidid	béidtí
béid	béidid

(4) béid = biaid

Relative Form.

béiṫeaṙ

Conditional.

(5)	ṫo béiṫinn	béimiṙ
	béiṫeá	béiṫí
	béiṫeaṫ	béiṫíṙ

Also written béiṫċeá, béiṫmiṙ, -ṫċí, -ṫíṙ.

Verbal Noun.

§ 151. (1) beiṫ : from this are formed aꝑ (lé, etc.) beiṫ, being: ṫo beiṫ, to be.

Participle.

(2) beiṫte

Passive Voice.

§ 152. The old passive form aṫáṫaṁ (S. L. aṫáṫaṁṙ usually) still survives in a few phrases.

The Verb "Beir."

§ 153. From the root **beir** are formed (A) beiṁ, *I bring, etc.*, and (B) ṫo-beiṁ, bring *to*, *i.e.*, I give, and (C) (aṫ-beiṁ) now aṫeiṁ *I say.* There is naturally a great similarity between the forms of these verbs.

§ 154. The verb beirʃ, bring.

Act.		Pass.
	Imperative.	
1. ——	-imirʃ	
2. beirʃ	-irʼ	beirtear
3. -eadʼ	-iríʃ	throughout
	Indicative Present.	
1. beirʃim	-imirʼ	
2. -irʃ	-tí	beirtear
3. -irʼ	-ir	

Secondary forms in active voice: (1) relative form, beirear; (2) enclitic form, beirean; (3) optative, go mbeiread, -ir.

Imperfect.

Do beirinn, -ċeá, -eadʼ; -imirʃ, -tí, -iriʃ beirtí

Future.

beurad, -rairʃ, -rairʼ, etc. beurċar

This method of forming the future, by lengthening the vowel e of the verb, is now seen only in a few verbs. In the S. L. the forms beurʃad, beurʃar, are used as in regular verbs.

Conditional.

Do beurainn, -rċá, -adʼ, etc. beurtaoi

In S. L. beurʃainn, -rá; -raoi

Verbal noun: brieiċ; pass. participle: beirċe

The perfect is formed from another root—

rugar	rugamar	
rugair	-bar	rugadʼ
rug	-dar	

Rug = ro + uc, hence there is no need (a) of using the particle do before it, nor (b) should ro be added to negative, &c., particles used before it, as ní rug, naċ rug.

The Verb do-beirim, I give.

§ 155. In the conjugation of this verb, some parts are taken from do-beirim, which has the accent on the -beir part; a second form is produced by transferring the accent to the beginning, *dó-beir*, which has become (doboir, dabair) tabair; the other parts are formed from the verb tuc.

Imperative.

1. ——	-amuir	
2. tabair	-aid (tucaid)	tabartar
3. tabrad	-aidir	

Indic. Present.

A. do-beirim	-imid	
-ir	-tí	do beirtear
beir	-id	

In S. L. the do is not heard, and this verb differs from the preceding only in having b aspirated: beireann is used for *3rd sing.*

Relative form do beir, an fear do beir, the man who gives. In S. L. an fear a beirear.

B. Enclitic form—tabraim -amuid
-air -aidhi dabartar
tabair -brad

In S. L. the 3rd sing. act. is tabrann.

C. Another form tucaim, etc., see § 160.

Optative.

Pass.

§ 156. (go, nár) tucad, -air, -aid, etc. tucthar

Imperfect.

§ 157. A. do beirinn, -rtheá, -rea; -rimír, -rti, -ridir.
Pass. do beirti

B. After particles tabrainn, -rthá, -rad, etc. tabartaoi

C. Another form from tucaim, see § 160.

PERFECT.

§ 158.

tuɡar	-amar	tuɡaḋ
tuɡair	-ḃar	throughout
tuɡ	-adar	

The t- = particle do; hence, strictly tuɡ should not (*a*) be aspirated as it is, ṫuɡ, in S. L. (*b*), nor be preceded by do, as do ṫuɡar, nor (*c*) be preceded by ro with other particles—ní ṫuɡ, an dtuɡ, etc., should be used.

FUTURE.

§ 159. A. do beurad -air, etc. do beurṫar

In S. L. beurfad -fair, -far

B. After particles: tiubrad -rair, etc. tiubarṫar

In S. L. tiubarfad, etc.

CONDITIONAL.

A. do beurainn -ṫá do beurṫaoi

S. L. do beurfainn, -fairḋe

B. After particles: tiubrainn tiubarṫaoi

S. L. tiubarfainn, etc.

VERBAL NOUN tabairt.

Pass. Participle: tabarṫa, tuɡṫa.

§ 160. From the root tuɡaim are also used—*Present*, tuɡaim, -air, etc.; *pass.* tuɡtar. *Imperf.* tuɡainn, ɡṫá, etc.; *pass.* tuɡtaoi. *Perfect*, tuɡar, tuɡaḋ; *participle*, tuɡṫa, *as above given.*

The Verb (aṫ-ber, now) (A) adeir or (B) abair, "to say."

IMPERATIVE.

§ 161.

1. ——	-ramuir	abartar
2. abair	-raiḋ	
3. abradḋ	-raidir	

Present Tense.

§ 162. A. adeirim -ir, adeir; -imid, -tí, -id — adeirtear

In S. L. 'deirim, etc.

B. After particles abrair -rair, abair (S. L. abrann) — abartar
C. Relative form adeir; in S. L. 'deirear
D. Optat. go n = abrad

Imperfect.

163. A. adeirinn, etc. — adeirtí
B. abrainn — abartaoi

Perfect.

164. A. adubrar — -ramar — adubrad
——rair — -rabar — throughout
——airt — -radar

In S. L. 'dubairt. The old 1st sing. act. still heard—adubart. adubairt = *ad-bert* (*bert* being the old perfect of *beir*); hence do is not used before it.

B. After particles dubrar, etc. — dubrad

Does not take ro with particles: go nd, nach nd.

In S. L. níor 'ubairt (= ní + ro + bert), etc.

Future.

165. A. adeuras, -air, etc. — adeuróar
S. L. -fad — -far
B. aibeóras — aibeoróar
S. L. abróchad — abróchar

Conditional.

§ 166. A. adeurainn, -rchá — adeurtaoi
S. L. -frainn — -fraidhe
B. aibeórainn — aibeortaoi
S. L. abróchainn — abróchtaoi

Verbal noun: rádh — Pass. part.: ráidhte

Rádh (older form ráda) is from the regular verb, ráidhim, I say, now obsolete.

§ 167. Another verb, to say, is ar (older, bar, for, or, ol), used when giving actual words of a speaker—"ir fíor duit fin," ar Raghnall. In S. L. it becomes arr before the article arr an rí, "said the king," and the form arra is often heard, "arra mise," said I.

Verbs from the root "gab," to take.

I. gab, take.

§ 168. All the parts are regular except future, conditional and verbal noun.

Future: geubaḋ, -baiṁ, etc. geubṫaṁ

In S. L. the regular forms, gabfaḋ, gabfaṁ, are used.

Conditional: geubainn, -bṫá, etc. geubṫaoi

In S. L. -bfainn, -bfaiḋe.

Verbal noun: gabáil

Sometimes gab, gabáil are pronounced gó, góil.

II. do-ġab, fo-ġab, to get.

§ 169. The form with do prefixed is used as an independent verb; when the verb is enclitic and also in imperative, the form with fo- is used.

Imperative.

	faġbmuiṁ	faġbṫaṁ
faġaib	——aiḋ	
faġbaḋ	——aiḋíṁ	

In S. L. faġ, -aḋ, etc.

Present.

§ 170. A. do ġeibim -iṁ, etc. do ġeibṫeaṁ
B. With particles faġbaim -iṁ, -ann faġbṫaṁ
In S. L. faġaim, etc.
C. Relative form, faġbaṁ; D. Optative, same as form B.

Imperfect.

§ 171. A. do ġeibinn -bṫeá do ġeibṫ
B. faġbainn faġbṫaoi

Perfect.

§ 172. fuaṁar -maiṁ, fuaiṁ fiṫ
Before this form do is not used In S. L. fiṫeaḋ is heard

FUTURE

§ 173. A. do ġeubaḋ — do ġeubṫar
In S. L. ġeobaḋ — ġeobṫar
B. fuiġfead — fuiġfear
or fuiġead — or fuiġear

CONDITIONAL.

§ 174. A. do ġeubainn — do ġeubṫaoi
S. L. ġeobainn — ġeobṫaoi
B. fuiġfinn -ġinn — fuiġfiḋ, -ġiḋ

Verbal noun : faġbáil (faġáil).

III. THE VERB (fo-ad-gab, contracted to) fágaḃ (S. L. fág), LEAVE.

§ 175. Imperative : fágaiḃ, -gḃaḋ ; -gḃamuir — fágṫar
S. L. fág, -gaḋ ; fágtar

§ 176. Indic. present : fágḃaim ; optat. same ; enclitic, fágḃann ; relat. fágḃar. — fágṫar

In S. L. ḃ omitted in all.

Imperfect : fágḃainn. — fágtaoi

§ 177. Perfect : fágḃar -ḃair, -gaiḃ — fágḃaḋ

In S. L. d'fága (=d'fágaiḃ), yet used in 3rd sing.

§ 178. Future : fuigfead — -fear, -fiḋear
Condit. :——finn — -fiḋe

In S. L. fágfad, -fainn, etc., often heard.

Verbal noun, fágḃáil ; participle, fagṫa.

IV. THE VERB (con-gab) congaiḃ, KEEP.

§ 179. Imper.: congaiḃ, -ngḃaḋ — congḃaṫar

Present and other parts as if from a regular verb, congḃaim

Verbal noun, congḃáil. Congaiḃ, 3rd sing. perfect.

In S. L. often as if congḃaiġ of II. conjun., and in Connaught as if coingiġ.

V. The Verb (do-fo-ad-gab) tógaib, lift.

§ 180. Imper.: tógaib, gbaid — tógtar

All forms of present and imperfect as from tógbaim

Perfect: tógbar; *3rd sing.* tógaib
Future: tóigeubad — Condit.: -geubainn
Verbal: tógbáil — Particip.: tógta

In S. L. tógaim, tóigim; future, tógfad

The Root "Gen."

§ 181. Imperative: deun, -nad; -namuir, etc. — deuntar
deun = do + gen: *pron.* dein in Munst., deán, Ulster, díon, Conn.

§ 182. Present: A. do-ġním (-ídim) -ir, do-ġní, do-ġnímid, -dí, -íd — do-ġníthar
B. (enclitic) déunaim -ir déin (S. L. deunann) deuntar

§ 183. Imperfect: A. d-ġnídinn — -ídi
B. deunainn — -deuntaoi

For use of dearna, see § 187 below.

§ 184. Perfect: A. do rigneas, -nis, -ne — rigneadh
= ro + gen: pronounced rinne
The old form ronas still heard.
B. dearnas -ais -na (= do + ro + gen) — dearnadh

§ 185. Future: A. do-ġeunad — -ntar
B. dingnead, diongnad — dingeuntar
Pron. díonad, gave rise to díon above, § 180.
S. L. deunfad — -nfar

§ 186. Condit.: A. do-ġeunainn — -ntaoi
B. dingninn, diongnainn — dingeuntaoi
S. L. deunfainn — -faide

§ 187. Verbal noun: deunamh — Particip.: deunta

§ 188. The form dearnainn is sometimes found as an imperfect.

The Root "cí," see.

§ 189. The ordinary forms of this root have the particle do- prefixed, the imperative and enclitic have at-. Hence, do-ċím, do ċiḋim, S. L. ċiḋim, I see. at-ċí has become aic, and, by prefixing f, faic, now in Irish feic (in Scot. Gaelic yet faic).

Imperative : faic -eaḋ, etc. In S. L. feuċ, "look at," used instead.
Present : A. do-ċím, ċiḋim, -ip, ċiḋ (S. L. ċiḋeann) do-ċíteap
B. faicim, -ip, -faic and -ceann faicċeap

In S. L. feicim, feicċeap.

Imperfect : A. do-ċiḋinn, do-ċiḋċí
B. faicinn, faicċí
Future : A. do-ċífead, -feap
B. faicfead, -feap
Conditional : A. do-ċífinn, -fí

§ 190. Perfect : A. do ċonnaicaf -air do connaicaf

From root *derk*=con-derk. The old 1st sing., do ċonnairc, yet heard. From analogy with following, the i often omitted.

B. facaf -air -ca facaf

Does not take no before it, ní f, an bf.

Verbal noun, faicfin, now feicfin (S. L. feifcint, feiceáil).

The Root "clu," hear.

§ 191. All parts formed as if from cluinim, except perfect and verbal noun. The imperative not used, éirt, listen, used instead of feuċ for faic.

Perfect : do ċualaf -air -la do cualaf
The 1st sing. -laḋ or -lag, is yet heard do clof
cuala=cu-clu ?

§ 192. Another verb, cloifim, is also used throughout.
Verbal noun, clof (S. L. cloifcin, cloifteáil)

The Verb "to come."

§ 193. Imper.: tig -eaḋ (in 2nd pers. tar, tairiḋ, common)

Present : tigim -ip, tig -ċeap
tigeann, tagann in S. L.
Imperf.: tiginn, tagainn

§ 194. Future: tiocfad, -aif, -aiḋ

Old form heard in one phrase, go tí.

Condit.: tiocfainn

§ 195. Perf.: tángad -aif -naig

1st sing. tánag, also used.

Verbal noun, tuiṫeacht (S. L. tiṫeacht, téacht) and teacht.

§ 196. The verb gab, "take (one's way)," is often used = go, come, as gab astech, come in; g-amach, go out.

The Verb "to reach."

§ 197. Resembles preceding in perfect tense rángar (ránag), -air, -naig. The other parts are taken from the regular rigim, except. verbal noun, which is from roichim.

§ 198. Roichim (now rroichim) is regular, and gives the verbal noun rochtain. In S. L. a verbal, rroicheamhain, is used.

The Verb teid "to go."

§ 199. This verb is somewhat complex. The two independent roots, teg (tiag) and téd, have coalesced, producing the usual verb, téiṫim.
Imperat.: téiṫ -eaḋ, etc. In O. I. eirig, arise, was often used; hence, modern teirig (= téiṫ + eirig?)
Present: téiṫim -ir -id (-eann) -mir, ti, téid.
The old 3rd sing. téid, from root téi, is yet used, especially in the North. In S. L. relative form téiṫear, optat. go dtéiṫeaḋ.
Imperf.: téidinn

§ 200. Perfect, from another root, cuid:

A. do chuaḋar, -air, -uair
B. deachar, -air, -chair (= do + chuiḋ).

§ 201. Future, from root rach, rag
Racha, -air, -aid. (In S. L. -fad; in Munster, ragat).
Conditional: rachainn, -chtá, etc. (S. L. -fainn; Munster, ragainn).

§ 202. Verbal noun: dul
The form deachair, like deamna, sometimes used for imperfect.

§ 203. The verb imṫig (II. conj. infin. imṫeacht) is used = "go *away*," depart; imṫig leat.

The Verb "ith," eat.

§ 204. Imper.: ıṫ, -eaḋ, etc.
Pres.: ıṫim, -ıṗ, etc.; ıṫeann, ıṫeaṙ
Imperfect: ıṫinn, etc.
Perfect: ṫ'ıṫeaṙ, etc.
or, ṫuaḋaṙ -aıṙ, ṫuaıḋ ṙé.
Fut. and condit.: ıosṙaṫ, ṫ'ıosṙainn
Verbal noun: ıṫe Particip.: ıṫte

§ 205. bliġ, milk.
Is regular except in verbal noun, bleaġain; the verb cṁúḋ is also used.

§ 206. The Verb "to know."

A. A noun is used, ṙıoṙ, eol, etc., ıṙ ṙıoṙ ṫom, ıṙ eol ṫom; or an adjective, ıṙ ṙeaṙaċ mé. The phrase aṫá a ṙıoṙ agam ġo, "I have (its) knowledge that . ." has given rise to the colloquial ṫá'ṙ agam, which is used almost like a verb, ṫá'ṙ agam é, I know him.

B. After particles the negative forms of the above phrases are used: ní ṙıoṙ ṫom, ní h-eol ṫom, an ṙeaṙaċ ṫá, an ḃṙuil ṙıoṙ agat? In Munster the old word ṙeaḋaṙ is used in present tense, ní ṙ. aoinneaċ, nobody knows.

§ 207. The Verb ṫáṁla.

This verb is really the 3rd sing. perfect of a verb ṁála = ṫo + ṁála. It is now ṫáṁlaṙ -aıṙ -la; amaṙ -aḃaṙ -aḋaṙ
The phrase ó ṫáṁla (since it has happened) = since it is; ó ṫáṁla ġo, whereas (with a verb).

§ 208. The Verb "must."

A future form is used corresponding to "I must, I have to."

caıṫṙeaḋ -ṙıṁ -ṙıḋ — passive
——ṙımıḋ -ṙıḋ -ṙıo — caıṫṙeaṁ

A subjunctive form is used = I *had* to.

ṫo ċaıṫṙınn -ṙeá, etc. ṫo caıṫṙıṫe

Adverbs.

§ 209. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by prefixing ġo, before vowels, ġo h-; as ġo maıṫ, well, ġo h-olc, badly.

§ 210. The phrase go leor, enough, is compounded of go, with, leor, sufficiency.

§ 211. The sentence, "he spoke well," can be translated either simply do labair sé go maith, or if more prominence is to be given to the adverb, the construction can be made more emphatic (cf. "'tis well he spoke"), is maith do labair sé. In this case go is omitted.

The comparatives and superlatives of adverbs are the same as of corresponding adjectives (§§ 100, 101), and instead of go, the particles níos, ní ba, ní bus are used before them: labraim níos fearr anois, do labhras ní b'fearr; labheoraidh ní bus fearr, "I speak, spoke, shall speak, better."

When the emphatic form of construction is used, § 210, these particles are not used: is fearr labraim, do labhras, labheoraidh.

Adverbial phrases are very common. They consist chiefly of a preposition and a noun, § 5, 1.

Some Common Adverbial Phrases.

§ 212. Time: In the dissyllable the accent is on the last syllable.

anois, now	i mbárach, to-morrow
arís, again	i mbliadhna, this year
anoiu, to-day	i gcoinnidhe, always, still
aniu, yesterday	riamh, riamh, ever (past time)
anocht, to-night	choidhche, ever (future time)
aréir, last night	
an oidhche, day after to-morrow	fós, yet, still (S. L. also fathasa)

§ 213. Place: annso, here; annsin, annsúd, there; ille, i leith, hither; i muigh, astray; i bhfad, far; deiseal, turning to right hand; tuaidhheal, tuathal, to left hand, etc. And the following:—

At rest	Motion towards	Motion from	
istigh	isteach	——	inside
amuigh (im-)	amach	——	outside
thuas, fuas	suas	anuas	above
thíos, fíos	síos	aníos	below
thall	(as anonn)	anall	yonder
fonn (also i bhfos)		anonn	here
thiar, fiar	siar	aniar	West, back
thoir, foir	soir	anoir	East, front
theas	ba, fa, ó dheas	andeas	South, right
thuaidh	,, ,, ,, thuaidh	aduaidh	North, left

§ 214. Manner:

mar so, thus
mar sin } like that
mar súd }
amlaid, thus

The Pronoun.

Personal Pronouns.

§ 215. The personal pronouns are, mé, I, me; tú, tú, thou, thee; sé, é, he, him, it; sí, í, she, he, it; ead, it; sinn, inn, we, us; sib, ib, ye, you; siad, iad, they, them.

(1.) The singular tú, *thou*, is used for one person, -sib, *you* (plural) is hardly ever admissible. In a few places it is used for respect.

§ 216. The forms without s, é, í, iad, and the form tú, are used (1) when they are in the accusative case, (2) when the verb of the sentence is is, and when (a) a word or words intervene between is and the pronoun (b), or is is omitted after a particle. At present these forms are used even when (c) they immediately follow is. They are also used after (d) cia, cad, and after agus and iona.

Hence, do bí sé agus mé ann. Do buail sé í. Is sin iad. Nach é, ní h-í. Cia h-é, cad é? Do bí fear ann agus é ag dul a baile. Is fearr mé iona iad. Is tú an fear, is é an fear.

§ 217. The forms inn, ib are now rare. Sé, sí, é, í = *it*, according to the gender of the noun in the sentence, as is maith an sgeul é, is maith an ainm í. The neuter ead (*pron.* ăh) is used to represent a whole phrase; as, an maith an lá é? It is a good day? is ead = is (maith-an-lá-é). It is *it* (viz., a good day). Thus, is ead, contracted 'sead often = *yes*, and ní h-ead = *no*.

§ 218. Thus are explained constructions like the ordinary Munster aimsir breág is ead é, it is fine weather, *lit.* fine weather: it is so.

§ 219. The pronoun can be made emphatic either by adding -féin, -self (in S. L. féin, § 2); as mé féin, tú féin; or by adding the emphatic particles peculiar to the persons, producing meisi, misi; tusa, seisean, eisean (S. L. se-san, e-san); sise, ise; sinn-ne, sib-se, siad-san, iad-san.

§ 220. Note the shortening of vowels in misi tusa, seisean, sise, from mé, tú, sé, sí.

Prepositional Pronouns.

§ 221. Pronouns amalgamate with simple prepositions, and to some extent with prepositional phrases, forming a new part of speech: *e.g.*, agam, agat, aige, aici; againn, agaib, aca. See *Third Book*, p. 37.

§ 222. When prepositional phrases, such as os cionn, above, *lit.*, over-head-of, governing the genitive, come in contact with personal pronouns, the result is peculiar, os mo chionn, over-head-of me, *lit.* over my head; os do chionn, os a cionn. So im a thimcheall, around it. See prepositional phrases below.

Relative Pronouns.

§ 223. I. Nom. and accus. with verbs, note aspiration, § 15. In these cases, no relative is used in Irish: an fear do bhuaileas, the man (whom) I struck; an fear do bhuail an capall, the man who struck the horse; an fear bhuaileas an clog, the man (who) rings the bell.

§ 224. So an fear atá tinn, an fear adeir, the m. who says, where the a- is part of the verb, but sentences like these gave rise to the use of a in S. L. as an ordinary relative, not only (*a*) where there should be no particle, an fear a bíodar, a buaileas, a dúnfas, a mionnóchas, but (*b*) where the particle do should be [with imperfect, perfect, conditional, and with a few irregular verbs like do-beir, do-cíd] as, an fear a buail, who struck, a beireas, who gives.

§ 225. Negative form: the negative nach (before perfect nachas, nár) is used before the verb; an fear nach bfuil, who is; nach núnann an doras, who does not close; nách as (nár) dún an doras; an fear nach mbuailim, nár buaileas, *whom* I do not strike, did not strike.

§ 226. The particle noch, often found in books and MSS. used for relative, is not now heard: ag, na fir noch do bí ann, na fir noch bíodar ann.

§ 227. II. Genitive. The older form ira, *whose*, is no longer used. Instead of saying, "the man whose foot was broken," the construction, "the who had his foot broken," that is (according to the Irish idiom of tá + agam = *I have*), "the man *at whom* his f. was broken," an fear ag ar briseadh a chos. So an fear ag a bfuil a chos briste = whose f. is broken. In negative sentences nach is substituted for the a, the relative above.

228. In S. L. ag a, ag ar, are often sounded in Munster as go, gur, an fear go bfuil, *etc.* In Conn., the ag is omitted, an fear a bfuil, an fear ar briseadh a chos. So with negative, an fear nach bfuil a chos briste, nár briseadh a chos.

The English *whose* is often equivalent to Irish *to-whom*, as, fear da-r-ab ainm Seumus, a man whose (to-whom) name is James.

For compound prepositions given the genitive—for the construction see following paragraph :—

§ 229. Dative with prepositions. The relative a is used. Note aspir. and eclip., § 27, 1. As, an fear lé a bruilim ag caint, lé a labar ag caint, an áit in ar tuiteas, the place in which I fell. Negative, nach, nachar (nár) an fear lé nach bruilim, an áit in nár tuitheas.

§ 230. A strange usage in S. L. is to remove the preposition (leaving the a, ar, nach, nár still before the verb, and affecting it as if preposition were still there) to the end of sentence, and changing it to prepositional pronoun, corresponding in number and gender to the subject of the relative sentence. Thus, an fear lé a bruilim ag caint becomes an f. a bh. ag caint *leis;* an bean ar a labar ag caint becomes an b. a labar ag c. *uirre;* na daoine lé nár labair fé becomes n. d. nár l. fé *leo.*

§ 231. With compound prepositions this transference brings about such sentences as na fir a raib fé ór a g-cionn, the men overhead—of whom he was. These forms where the prepos. pronouns appear at the end are only shortened by the omission of ag from sentences like those above, na fir *ag* a raib fé, *etc.* So comharta ag a gcuirfidhear 'na agaidh, a sign which shall be contradicted.

§ 232. Translation of **where.** (A.) Instead of an áit in a bruilim, the place where (in which) I am, the form an áit a bh., an áit i bh. is met with both in spoken and written language. The a or i is the old dative or locative case of relative. It is also seen in cia an chaoi a bhuil tú? How are you, where a=in a, ar a. (B.) Where is also translated by mar a (eclip.) mar ar, *aspir.*, mar a raib fé, where he was, mar ar tuit fé, where he fell.

§ 233. *All that* which, *what*, are translated by a, the old neuter relative, in all cases. This a eclipses verbs, when followed by ro it aspirates: *e.i.* Sin a bhuil uaim, sin a raib uaim, that is all that I want, wanted. Ar maith fé do'n Fhéinn, all of the

fiann that he killed. An fear is treine dá bfuil in Éirinn, the bravest man of all that are in Erin. Instead of a we sometimes find gach a; gach a bhfaca sé, everything he saw.

Possessive Pronouns.

§ 234. The possessive pronouns are mo, do, a, my, thy, his, its (*aspir.*), a, her, its (prefixes h to vowels), an, bhur (mar), a, our, your, their (*eclip.*)

1. Before vowels mo becomes m', mh' ; do becomes d', t', th'; a, his, is omitted in S. L. In Munster bhur is pron. búr, úr, n'úr ; in Ulster mar is used instead—the old form was bar.

2. For one person, do, *thy*, is always used, except in parts of Donegal, where mar is used for respect, as, Sé mar mbeatha, a fagairt ! The same usage is often found in books of 17th century.

3. For a strange use of a, a particle having same effects as a, her, see numerals ; a trí, a h-ocht, a h-aon, a fiche, 3, 8, 1, 20. For an idiomatic use of a, his, its (as, atá a fios agam go . ., I know (it) that ; is fíor a rádh go . ., it is true to say (it) that . .), see Syntax.

§ 235. Prepositions become compounded with the possessive pronouns: dom'=do+mo, so dod', d'a, d'ar. So tréim=tré+mo, so tréd : agom', 'gom' =ag mo, aga, ga=ag a. The prepos. in loses the n, and in mo becomes im', am' ; so id, ad, it, at= in do. The other contractions are obvious. In Munster, ag mo, ag do are contr. to am, ad ; as ní ad' dheaghmad atáim=ní ag do . . 'tis not forgetting you I am ; ná bí am bhuaidhreadh, don't be annoying me.

§ 236. **Emphasis** is shown either by using the suffix féin (mo, do, a ċapall féin, my own horse), or by adding the emphatic endings for each person, mo -sa, do -sa, a -san, a -si; ar -ne, bur mair -ne, a -san.

Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives.

§ 237. The demonstrative particles are so, si, seo, this; soin, sin, that; súd, siúd, úd, that.

1. Súd refers to something connected with the person to whom you speak, mentioned or remembered by, or well known to that person. Strictly speaking, the forms with broad vowels, so, soin, should be used after nouns where last vowel is broad; but now so, soin are the forms usual in Munster, and seo *(shŭh)*, sin, in Connaught. Súd is never used after a *noun*—always úd -an lá úd, and in S. L. úd has the forms úda, údan.

§ 238. When used after nouns, so, sin, úd have no accent, but are sounded as part of the noun, as, an fearso, an beanúd.

§ 239. So, sin, súd are used as pronouns; as (is) so an fear, sin an bean, súd an buachaill. But now the personal pronoun is added, as (is) é sin an fear, or sin é an fear; an í sin an bean? súd iad na daoine, atá sé so tinn.

§ 240. Similarly, for the possessive cases, "of this, that, those (man, woman, people, etc.), a (his, her, its, their) is used, followed by so, sin or súd; as, a bean sin, the wife of that man; a fear so, the husband of this woman; a bhfearann súd, the land of those people.

§ 241. Again, when a preposition precedes *this*, *that*, *those* (*man*, *woman*, *etc.*), the whole is translated by a prepositional pronoun; with this man = aige so (= ag é so), is aige so atá an leabhar, it is this man who has the book; leis so (= le é so), is leis so an leabhar, the book belongs to this man; uillinn sin (= air í sin), is uillinn sin do bí an chulaith úr, it is on that (woman) the new dress was; uaidh so, hence, from this; aca súd, with those people.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 242. **Cia:** *Who?* cia do bhuail é, who struck him? cia bhuaileas, who strikes. With pronouns: cia h-é, cia h-í, cia h-iad, cia tú féin? who is he, she, etc.? Cia h-é an fear sin, cia h-í an bean úd, cia h-iad na daoine sin anonn?

Whom? Cia do bhuail sé, whom did he strike?

What? 1. Cia an fear é, what man, cia an bean í?
2. Cia mheud, what number or quantity?

Along with cia, the form cé is found in the oldest forms of the language, and this is the word now usually heard in most of the country: cé an fear? cé an bean? cé sin? cé mheud.

§ 243. The form **creud** (= cia + sud, what thing; in S. L. often ceusd) is also heard.

§ 244. Ca Cá **cé**, *what?* are used with nouns; hence, the ordinary forms, cá h-uair, cá h-am, cá fhaide, when, how long? Cé ionnus, now cannus (Munst.) ciannus, ciannos (Conn.), how? Cá h-áit, cá h-ionad, canad (Munst.) where? The forms cia an áit, cia an t-am, etc., are also common. This cá is frequently spelled gá.

§ 245. **Caide,** now usually cad é, is a compound of cá, with a part of the verb *to be:* cad é an fear sin, what man is that? Cad iad na daoine, who are the people?

§ 246. **Cad,** what? Cad dubairt sé? what did he say?

Note the use of the relative form of the verb after the interrog. pronouns.

§ 247. *Whose?* There is no genitive form of the interrogative pronoun. *Whose?* often = *belonging to whom?* and is then translated with the preposition le (is + liom = I own): cia leis é, whose is it? See below, 249, 1.

§ 248. *Whose?* in other positions is translated by cia, cad, with preposition.

§ 249. *Whom, what?* with preposition:
To whom: cia d'ar innis é, to whom did you tell it? Of, from, whom: cia d'ar baineadh é, of whom was it taken? By whom: cia lé a mbuailfear é, by whom will he be struck?

1. In S. L. as in case of relative § 230, the preposition disappears, and prepositional pronoun is substituted; cia ar inis tú dó é, cia ar baineadh de é, cia a mbuailfear leis é. And often, especially in short questions, the prepos. prcn. is found after cia: cia dó ar inis tú é? cia leis a mbaineann sé, to whom does it belong? cia leis é? whose (is) it? do beidh airgead do na daoinib sin. Cia dóib? I will give money to those people. To whom? So cé fáth, why? for what, *lit.* what for *it?*

2. When is is the verb of the sentence, its omission results in such forms as cad as é, cé as é? where is he from? (cad as *duit, dó, etc.*, in Munster idiom, v. Syntax). If the verb is used after the prepos. and relative, § 146. 2. C

the regular forms (cé ar an ab é? whence [from what] is he? cé de an [ab] é? of what [parents] is he [descended]), become by use of prepositional pronoun as above, cé an ab ar é? cia an díob é? Two difficult phrases.

§ 250. *What?* with preposition is expressed similarly: cad fá a dtugair an t-airgead dó, why did you give him the money? in S. L. cad faoi . . . Cad um a bhfuil . . . is now cad uime a bhfuil.

The change of preposition to prepos. pronoun is more remarkable when the preposition is compound, *i.e.*, a prepositional phrase; as, cá 'n-a thaob? why (Munst.), *lit.*, what in respect of *it?* Cad mar gheall air? For what reason?

§ 251. Other pronominals.

An té, he who, the person whom. Indeclinable. An té bhíodar fan mbaile, an té nach mbíodann . .; do'n té ó'n té, ag an té.

Neach, *gen.* neich, a person, neach air bith, or aon-neach, any person. Aon duine, aon gein, are also used = anyone.

Éigin is an adjective: fear éigin, bean éigin, daoine éigin; a certain man, woman, certain people. (In S. L. it takes the forms éigint, e cint, e cineacht, in teach.)

Cuid, a portion, is used = some: cuid de, díob, aca, some of it, of them; cuid de'n arm, some of the army. Cibe (*lit.* = whoever it be) = whosoever, whatsoever. Cibé beidear ann, whoever shall be there; cibé duine beidear ann, whatever person shall be there. (Contracted in S. L. to bé, pé, as pé aca, whichever, whatever of them (*i.e.* = Munster Anglo-Irish "whatever"=) at all events. So pé in Éirinn é (whoever, whatever in Erin it is) at any rate.